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SEP 22 1954
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

Britain called 9-nation parley on German sovereignty & rearmament; France offered substitute for EDC.

UN Gen. Assembly opened fall session, postponed decision on membership for Red China.

Russia announced another atomic weapons test.

United States

Mitchell appealed to AFL to curb hostility to Eisenhower Admin.; Nixon, Stevenson led Congressional campaigning; Democrats nominated Harriman for N.Y. Governor.

Govt. purchased coal for foreign aid to ease unemployment in U.S. coalfields.

Brownell ordered nationwide grand jury inquiries on FHA.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EUROPE

Britain Calls Bonn Talks
Sovereignty Formula Sought

Britain invited Forgn. Ministers of 8 other nations Sept. 19 to meet in London Sept. 28 to consider new formulas for bringing West Germany into a European security system and achieving German sovereignty & rearmament.

The U.S. & West Germany accepted the bid Sept. 20. Other nations invited: Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Luxembourg & Holland.

Britain & the U.S. decided to call the 9-nation conference Sept. 17 after agreeing on a policy of full military & political equality for West Germany in the North Atlantic Treaty Org. This policy was evolved in talks in London between British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden & U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, who had conferred with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in Bonn Sept. 16. Eden also had talked with Adenauer the previous week during a 5-day tour of West European capitals.[1]

Mendes Offers New Plan

A new plan to be discussed by the 9-nation conference was offered Sept. 20 by French Premier Pierre Mendès-France as a substitute for the rejected European Defense Community project. His proposal: creation of a new 7-nation alliance or expansion of the Brussels Treaty Org.[2] to include both West Germany & Italy. The organization thus formed would have broad powers to set & supervise military manpower, armament stockpiles & war production limits, with equal controls on all participants.

Such an alliance would have "a certain dose of supranationality," depending on the wishes of the members of the organization & the tasks assigned it, Mendès said. He indicated France would approve German entry into NATO after Bonn had joined a European defense system.[3]

(The long-dormant Permanent Comm. of the Brussels Treaty Org. met in London Sept. 21 to discuss revision of the pact to permit inclusion of West Germany & Italy.)

Mendès outlined the new French proposal at a meeting of the Consultative Assembly of the 15-nation Council of Europe in Strasbourg. The Assembly voted 45-40 Sept. 21 to continue debate on EDC alternatives.[4]

Talks 'Satisfy' Eden

Eden said in Paris Sept. 16 that he & Mendès were "well-satisfied" with the results of their Sept. 15-16 discussions. A joint communiqué said they had agreed that: (1) full British participation in bringing about West European unity was of "fundamental importance"; (2) "close & confident cooperation" between France & West Germany was essential to the future of all nations; (3) activities of the "Atlantic community" must be developed & strengthened.

Eden added in London Sept. 16: He had found throughout his European tour "the same conviction that energetic action was needed to strengthen the unity of Europe" & that the Bonn Govt. "must be fully associated with this work." But "the practical aspects of the enterprise" were "far from simple."[6]

★ ★ ★

Views on Arming Germany

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.) in Montpelier, Vt. Sept. 20: East & West Germany should be reunited with neutrality guaranteed by both Russia & the U.S. He was "dubious" about "the massive rearmament approach to German unification except at the price of initiating or at least engaging in World War III."

Yugoslav Pres. Tito in Celje, Yugoslavia Sept 19: German sovereignty & rearmament were necessary because, if the Germans were not given the feeling of equality, they might again become a militaristic threat. The menace of repeating the mistakes of World Wars I & II was greater now than the Soviet threat.

Belgian Forgn. Min. Paul-Henri Spaak in Strasbourg Sept. 18: If Germany were not allowed to rearm, the U.S. & Britain would withdraw their troops from the Continent and leave Europe defenseless.[5]

★ ★ ★

Dulles for Swift Action

In a communiqué issued in Bonn Sept. 17, Dulles & Adenauer said their talks had emphasized the importance of swift, concrete action to achieve European integration.

They agreed that West German sovereignty should be restored "with all speed" and that Germany should participate "with full equality" in a West European security system.

Returning to the U.S. Sept. 18, Dulles said in Watertown, N.Y.: There was "no adequate substitute" for EDC, but it would be a mistake to adopt a negative approach to the problem. Adenauer was "holding steadfast" to the concept of European unity but considered it impossible to withhold sovereignty from Germany until unity was achieved. Dulles told Adenauer these views were "fully shared not only by Pres. Eisenhower but by the Congress & . . . the American people generally." Dulles was confident that "we can continue to count" on the Bonn Govt. "to pursue policies of wisdom & moderation."[7]

Gruenther Advises French

The French were advised Sept. 22 by Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied (NATO) Commander in Europe, to avoid demands for a complicated system of written safeguards against misuse of West German armed forces. Gruenther, addressing a group of French manufacturers in Paris, made these points: The rejected EDC pact was so complicated that he doubted 100 men had read it & understood it; the French would "have a very good chance of control" of German actions if they simply insured the continued presence of U.S. forces in Europe; effective safeguards would be "largely those that come from the heart"; an excessive system of armament-control inspection could turn West Germany

1—see p. 306E2 2—see p. 306G1 3—see p. 306B-C3 4—see p. 306C3 5—see p. 306F2 6—see p. 306G2 7—see p. 306D3 (Consult Index for other background references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

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into "a police state with every baby carriage factory inspected to see if it's making guided missiles." Gruenther pointed out that "100% of the military" in France agreed that West Europe could not be defended without German help. Other members of the NATO staff told the meeting addressed by Gruenther: the Reds had 175 Russian & 80 satellite divisions available in Europe and could mobilize 300 divisions in 30 days; NATO now had 40 divisions.[1]

UNITED NATIONS

Assembly Bars China Issue

The UN Gen. Assembly began its 9th regular session Sept. 21 in New York by again postponing a decision on UN membership for Red China.

The resolution to seat the Communist representatives in place of the Nationalist Chinese delegation was introduced as the first business of the new session by Soviet delegate Andrei Y. Vishinsky. In reply, U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. moved to bar debate on the issue until the next Assembly session, opening Sept. 1955. The Assembly voted 45-7 (5 abstentions) to consider the American resolution first, then passed it by 43-11 (Russia, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Burma, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden & Yugoslavia opposed; 6 abstentions). After the American resolution was carried, no vote was taken on Vishinsky's resolution.[2]

Indian Leaders Differ

Before the voting, Indian delegate V. K. Krishna Menon argued that Lodge's motion was out of order and the Chinese representation issue could be decided only after consideration by an Assembly committee. But Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India, outgoing Assembly president, ruled that the U.S. resolution followed the pattern of previous years. She allowed the voting to proceed.[3]

U.S. Lists Red 'Piracy'

In preparation for the contest for Red Chinese membership in UN, the U.S. delegation issued a special statement Sept. 19 accusing Red China of 39 "warlike" acts on ships & planes of 7 nations since 1950. These "acts of piracy," Lodge said, were "part of a still larger pattern" of "constant aggressive pressure against the free world." This pattern included the Red Chinese record in Korea, the "extermination" of millions of Chinese people & "the boast of the Chinese Communist leaders that they have the 2d [to Russia] largest army in the world," Lodge said. It revealed the Peiping Govt. as a "regime committed to any means whatever, but especially to violence, in order to achieve its aims of conquest," he asserted.

(The list covered a series of incidents beginning with an attack on a British ship by Chinese shore batteries July 20, 1950 and ending with the shooting of a British airliner last July 22. Britain was involved in 27 incidents, the U.S. in 5, Denmark & Panama in 2 each and France, Norway & Portugal in one each. 29 Americans & Britons died in the incidents.[4]

(British Laborite Clement R. Attlee, back in London Sept. 22 after a trip to Russia & China, told newsmen that the Chinese Nationalist Govt. on Formosa presented a threat to peace. "Personally speaking," Attlee said, "the sooner we get rid of Chiang Kai-shek & his troops, the better it will be.")[5]

Exiles Challenge Red Nations

Credentials of the Czech & Polish delegates to the UN were challenged Sept. 20 by the newly-formed Assembly of Captive European Nations, comprising political exiles from Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland & Rumania. In a letter to the Gen. Assembly, the exiles charged that the Czech & Polish UN delegations represented illegal Govts. and acted solely in the interest of Russia.

(The exiles' Assembly, meeting in New York, elected these officers Sept. 20: Dr. Vilis Masens of Latvia, president; Dr. G. M. Dimitrov, Bulgaria, vice president, & Brutus Coste, Rumania, secretary-general.)

Van Kleffens Heads Assembly

Dr. Eelco N. Van Kleffens, 59, Dutch career diplomat, was elected president of the 9th Gen. Assembly Sept. 21 by a secret vote of 45-3 (12 abstentions) on the first ballot. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, who was backed by the U.S., received 3 votes although he had withdrawn his candidacy.

Wide World
VAN KLEFFENS

Facts on Van Kleffens: In League of Nations Secretariat 1919-1921. Entered Netherlands Foreign Service in 1921; became Foreign Minister in 1939, retaining post with Dutch exile Govt. in London during World War II. Associated with UN since 1945 when he led Dutch delegation at San Francisco, signed UN Charter for Netherlands. Member of Security Council 1946 & Dutch spokesman on Indonesian debates in UN. Netherlands Amb. to U.S. 1947-50, Amb. to Portugal 1950-54.[6]

In his acceptance speech, Van Kleffens pledged "impartiality" & said he considered disarmament the most important UN agenda item.[7]

The Assembly elected representatives of Burma & Ecuador Sept. 22 to replace Israel & Mexico among its 7 vice presidents. Remaining vice presidencies went to permanent Security Council members (U.S., Britain, France, Russia, Natl. China).

Elected to head the Assembly's main committees: *Political* — Dr. Francisco Urrutia of Colombia; *Special Political*—Thor Thors, Iceland; *Economic*—Douglas Copland, Australia; *Social*—Jiri Nosek, Czechoslovakia; *Trusteeship* — Rafik Asha, Syria; *Budgetary* — Pote Sarasin, Thailand; *Legal*—Dr. Francisco V. Garcia Amador, Cuba.

To Debate Indonesia Charge

The Steering Com. recommended Sept. 22, by a 7-3 vote, that the Gen. Assembly take up Indonesia's dispute with the Netherlands over ownership of Western New Guinea. Britain, France & Australia voted against debate. U.S., Netherlands, China, Colombia, Iceland abstained.[8]

U.S. Reviews Arms Talks

Russia's approach to the world disarmament problem was to "shout for peace" and "arm to the teeth," the U.S. charged Sept. 21 in a new document, *The Record on Disarmament*, issued by the U.S. at UN hq.

In a review of Soviet proposals at the UN disarmament talks in London last spring, Morehead Patterson, head of the U.S. delegation, said Russia (1) "substituted slogans for a precise program of comprehensive disarmament," (2) "totally avoided providing adequate safeguards" insuring observation behind the Iron Curtain, & (3) would disarm the West without disarming itself.

Patterson listed 3 positive developments in the talks: (1) Western unity in all important respects, (2) general Western agreement on establishment of a world control organ and on phasing & timing of a disarmament program, & (3) clear indication of the present direction of Soviet thinking on disarmament.[8]

Russians Stage Atomic Test

Tass news agency announced Sept. 17 that another Soviet atomic weapon had been exploded in order to "enable Soviet scientists to solve succesfully problems of defense from atomic attack." (The Tokyo newspaper *Asahai* reported Sept. 23 it had "almost conclusive evidence" based on meteorological findings that the Russians had exploded a hydrogen bomb in late August or early September on Wrangel Island, 500 miles n.w. of Nome, Alaska.)[9]

U.S. Claims Superior Weapons

Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, Atomic Energy Comm. chrmn. said Sept. 19 on NBC-TV *Meet the Press* that the U.S. had an overwhelming superiority of atomic weapons but that Soviet Russia might develop a method of delivery against which there was no defense. In a Washington news conference Sept. 9, Strauss foresaw an early end to the atom race. He announced that the U.S. planned to call an international conference of nuclear scientists, including some from Russia, next year. Strauss also disclosed that the U.S. had tentatively agreed to supply atomic fuel for a nuclear reactor being built in Canada.[10]

1—see p. 190D2 2—p. 267D3 3—Vol. XIII, p. 305C1 4—p. 259A1 5—p. 290E2 6—Vol. X, p. 182D 7—p. 265E3 8—p. 244F1 9—119B2 10—p. 267C2

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THE PRESIDENT

Personnel Shifts

Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 15 accepted the resignation of Dr. Henry DeWolf Smyth, 56, as an Atomic Energy Comm. member, effective Sept. 30. The President said he would appoint Dr. Willard Frank Libby, 45, U. of Chicago nuclear physicist, to replace him.[1] Smyth was to return to Princeton U. as chairman of the Board of Scientific & Engineering Research.[2]

The President Sept. 20 gave recess appointments to Carter Lane Burgess, 37, as Asst. Defense Secy. for manpower & personnel and to Albert Pratt, 43, as Asst. Navy Secy. for personnel & reserved forces. Burgess, on leave as assistant to the president of the U. of North Carolina, succeeded John A. Hannah, who had resumed the presidency of Michigan State College.[3] Pratt was a partner in the Boston investment banking house of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis.

Diplomatic recess appointments announced Sept. 15: Amb.-to Guatemala John E. Peurifoy, 47, as Amb. to Thailand[4] (succeeding Wm. J. Donovan, who resigned)[5]; Norman Armour, 66, as Amb. to Guatemala[6]; Min.-to-Finland Jack K. McFall as Amb. to Finland[7]; ex-Asst. State Secy. Edw. T. Wailes as Amb. to the Union of South Africa[8] (succeeding Waldemar J. Gallman, who was assigned to Iraq).

Robt. Mills McClintock was sworn in Sept. 14 as Amb. to Cambodia.[9] Michael J. McDermott's resignation as Amb. to El Salvador at the retirement age of 60 was accepted Sept. 13.[10] Raymond A. Hare was appointed director general of the U.S. Forgn. Svc. Sept. 1 (succeeding Gerald A. Drew).[11] Hare's resignation as Amb. to Lebanon was accepted Sept. 13.[12] (Appointment of ex-Amb.-to-Korea John J. Muccio, 54, as Min. to Iceland was confirmed by the Senate Aug. 20.)[13]

Recess appointments announced Aug. 28: G. Jos. Minetti of New York as Fed. Maritime Board member; Albert J. Hayes of Silver Spring, Md. to Natl. Security Training Comm.

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) confirmed Aug. 19 that he had blocked Trevor Gardner's confirmation as an Asst. AF Secy. He refused to give a reason. But it was reported that (a) Gardner had interceded on Dr. J. Robt. Oppenheimer's behalf with Thos. A. Morgan of the panel that refused Oppenheimer security clearance, and (b) Gardner had attended a meeting on raising defense funds for Oppenheimer. AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott announced Aug. 25 that Gardner would remain his special assistant in charge of research & development.[14]

(The AP reported Aug. 28 that the White House had made a futile appeal for Senate confirmation of Theophil C. Kammholz to succeed Geo. John Bott as NLRB gen. counsel.)[15]

Ex-RFC Admin. Laurence Ballard Robbins was sworn in as an Asst. Treasury Secy. Sept. 20.[16] Ex-Pillsbury Mills Vice Pres. Bradshaw Mintener was sworn in as an Asst. Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Sept. 7.

George E. Sterling, 60, announced Sept. 13 his resignation as an FCC member (for health reasons).[17]

Legislative Record

Pres. Eisenhower's "vacation hq." in Denver disclosed Sept. 15 that the President had signed 1,268 of the 1,310 bills sent him by the 2d session of the 83d Congress. He vetoed 42, including 25 by pocket veto. (He signed only 515 bills of the 83d Congress' first session.)[18]

Other Activities

Pres. Eisenhower, during a conference with Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen Sept. 21, approved Stassen's plan for simultaneously relieving U.S. coal mine unemployment and aiding underdeveloped foreign countries. Stassen planned to spend about $150 million to buy 10 million tons of U.S. coal, including 2 million tons each from Kentucky, West Virginia & Pennsylvania, and 1½ million tons from Illinois. The coal was for use in foreign aid.[19]

(James F. Brownlee of N.Y., a director of several food firms & partner in J. H. Whitney & Co., was appointed by Mobilization Dir. Arthur S. Flemming Sept. 20 to direct a "task force" study of the U.S. soft coal industry's problems & related questions of energy & fuel supply.)

The President Sept. 9 rejected a 3-3 Tariff Comm. recommendation for higher tariffs on imported hand-blown glassware. It was his 5th rejection of a commission suggestion to raise duties; he had approved 2 proposals of higher tariffs. Pres. Eisenhower had refused Aug. 20 to raise lead & zinc duties, as proposed by the commission. He told General Mills chrmn. Harry A. Bullis in a letter made public Aug. 26 that he planned "to give high priority" to a reciprocal trade program at Congress' next session.[20]

Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 9 signed an Executive Order putting into effect a bill that provided for disposal of $1 billion worth of U.S. surplus farm products in foreign countries during the next 3 years.[21]

The President Sept. 8 approved the Civil Defense Admin.'s delegation of these emergency responsibilities in case of attack: Agriculture Secy.—measures against biological & chemical warfare involving animals or crops & against enemy-caused rural fires; maintenance of adequate emergency food supplies. Commerce Secy.—administration of highways & streets; emergency traffic control. Labor Secy.—development of plans to meet manpower needs. Atty. General—control & use of prisoners & prison facilities. Housing & Home Finance Admin.—protective standards for new construction; temporary emergency housing; emergency restoration of essential housing & facilities.[22]

Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 26 created an interdepartmental Com. on Migratory Labor, headed by Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell, to develop "more effective programs & services for migrants" & "cooperative relationships" with state agencies.[23]

Pres. Eisenhower dedicated a new $4 million radio propagation research laboratory of the Natl. Bureau of Standards in Boulder, Colo. Sept. 14. He drove to Fraser, Colo. Sept. 15 for 5 days of fishing at Byers Peak Ranch, returned to Denver Sept. 20.[24] The President had his annual physical checkup at Fitzsimmons Army Hospital Sept. 6-7 and was pronounced "fine."

Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 7 named Gen. Lucius D. Clay to head his new Advisory Com. on a Natl. Highway Program. Its job: to prepare basic recommendations for Pres. Eisenhower's 10-yr., $50 billion highway program.[25]

The President was reported Aug. 21 to have rejected a proposal that the U.S. formally claim part of Palmer Peninsula in the Antarctic. The recommendation was made by the State, Defense, Interior & Commerce Depts. after a secret 2-yr. study.[26]

Pres. Eisenhower urged Soviet-bloc people in a Voice of America radio message Sept. 21 to join Americans Sept. 22, Natl. Day of Prayer for Peace, in praying for world peace.

The President inspected his new Super-Constellation at Lowry AF Base Sept. 13. It was undergoing tests before officially becoming the Presidential plane.[27]

The Navy disclosed Sept. 15 that a 92-foot cabin cruiser, the *Barbara Anne*, was being refitted at Annapolis for Presidential use.[28]

HOUSING SCANDALS

$110 Million in 'Windfalls'

Special Deputy Admin. William F. McKenna of the Housing & Home Finance Agency charged in a final report to Admin. Albert M. Cole Sept. 11 that investigation of 1,547 FHA-financed apartment projects had disclosed 1,410 cases of "windfall" profits totaling more than $110 million.

McKenna said he had found abuses in virtually every phase of FHA programs. Chief victims were tenants who, through excessive rents, actually bore the cost of most unethical profits. The Govt. lost in cases where projects failed and builders could not pay off their mortgages.

McKenna charged that "the story of the corruption of FHA's postwar apartment construction program from 1946 to 1950 is largely the story of the reign of Clyde L. Powell," ousted Asst. FHA Commissioner. He said Powell had taken more than $100,000

1—see Vol. XIII, pp. 162G, 83N 2—p. 216D1, G3 3—38B1 4—225F2 5—Vol. XIII, 265G3 6—p. 177C2, 46B1 7—Vol. XIII, 124D 8—p. 221E1 9—277B2 10—Vol. XIII, 217A 11—XIII, 95N 12—XIII, 265E3 13—XII, 269F 14—p. 277C2 15—Vol. XI, 125F 16—p. 177D2 17—Vol. X, 172N 18—p. 302F3 19—237B3 20—254F1 21—236D1 22—222G1 23—Vol. XIII, 441B2, 276D3 24—p. 302F3 25—237F2 26—Vol. XII, 42P 27—XIII, 68E-F 28—XIII, 161G

from builders of FHA-financed projects.

Powell immediately denied that anybody had "evidence that any builder or promoter ever paid me any money, during my tenure of office . . . in connection with official business."[1]

Cole Seeks Refunds

Plans to force builders to refund "windfall" profits to the Govt. were announced by Cole Aug. 28. Cole said that pocketing of such profits violated the corporation charters of the firms involved and therefore gave the FHA, as preferred stockholder, the right to replace the corporations' directors and take control.

First such action was against Sidney Sarner, who had invoked the 5th Amend. when questioned about $2,426,821 in windfall profits on the Linwood Park project at Ft. Lee, N.J. Linwood Park was capitalized at $13,000, financed by an $8,875,000 FHA-insured loan and built for $6,662,500.[2]

Govt. Takes Action

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Sept. 20 ordered federal grand jury investigations of "bribery & other criminal conduct" in the federal housing programs. He demanded special emphasis on a study of Powell's activities.

Dep. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers disclosed Sept. 1 that 136 persons had been indicted and 67 of them convicted during 1953-54 for "fraudulent practices" in FHA programs.

Andrew Frost, 43, assistant FHA director for New Mexico, was dismissed effective Sept. 9 (announced Sept. 11) after an investigation in which he invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to testify about charges that he had accepted builders' favors, including "girlie parties."

Maurice H. Golden, assistant chief construction examiner of the FHA's Los Angeles office, was suspended Aug. 20 on charges of "irregularities." Chief appraiser John W. Salmon & cost examiner Horace Irving Moses already were suspended there.

Senate Inquiry

Testimony on windfalls & builders' favors to FHA officials was heard by the Senate Banking Com. at hearings in New York, New Orleans, Chicago, Indianapolis & Los Angeles.

Ex-FHA appraiser James Swan Sept. 20 named Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) as the "influence" that enabled builders Marvin L. Warner & Joseph H. Kanter to reap $2,471,072 in windfalls on 12 apartment projects. Swan, testifying in Indianapolis, said Sparkman's role was "common knowledge" but that, "as far as I know, it was strictly hearsay." Chrmn. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) denounced this as "nothing but rumor & gossip" about a legislator "exercising responsibility to a constituent like any Senator does." (Sparkman, in Viareggio, Italy, said: "I never put a dime in any FHA project, and I never got a dime out of" one.) Committee counsel William Simon said Warner & Kanter got $24,435,932 in FHA-insured loans for projects that cost $21,964,860 to build.

Capehart Sept. 21 criticized the FHA's judgment in "allowing builders to have a multiplicity of corporations" so that "if one goes sour, the Govt. takes it back and the builder keeps all the good ones."

Capehart said this after N.Y. builder Milton E. Zerman testified that he had used $14 million in FHA-guaranteed financing to build 13 profitable apartment projects before action by Rep. William G. Bray (R., Ind.) & the Navy made a 14th unprofitable. The 14th was a 200-unit $1,663,000 project at the Crane, Ind. naval ammunition depot. It was to rent for $69-$89 a month and replace "substandard" $35-$40-a-mo. units. Zerman complained that Bray kept the Navy from razing the old units and thereby forcing the occupants into the new ones. As a result, only 89 new units were occupied, and Zerman was forced to lower his rents.

40 'Windfall' Projects Listed

Federal housing chief Cole gave the Senate committee in Chicago Sept. 14 a list of 40 more apartment projects in which he charged windfall profits on FHA-backed loans. In the biggest deal, N.Y. builders Benjamin & Harry Neisloss & Benjamin Braunstein invested $90, negotiated FHA-insured loans totaling $9,120,100 for 3 projects costing $8,394,666 and built up their $735,434 windfall profit to a $1,251,079 total.

Ex-FHA official Frederick Van Patten testified the same day that ex-Asst. FHA Dir. Powell "borrowed" $3,000 from builder Taylor Johnson during a dice game Aug. 20, 1950 and that Johnson "charged it off" to the cost of a mortgage on a project built by Johnson's Mayflower Corp. in Norfolk, Va. Van Patten denied that he (Van Patten) became associated with Mayflower the day after he quit the FHA. He said he bought 48% of Mayflower's stock for $960 in 1949 and sold it for $144,000 in 1951.

Thomas Grace testified before a committee hearing held by Sen. Prescott Bush (R., Conn.) in New York Aug. 24 that, while the FHA's N.Y. state director, he received $48,500 in fees from a law firm which earned $291,000 from handling $84,771,030 in FHA loans. The firm, Grace & Grace, was a partnership of Grace & his brother, George T. Grace. It was brought out, however, that 3 applications handled by George T. Grace were rejected by the FHA while Thomas Grace was state director.[2]

POLITICS

Nominations

Ex-Mutual Security Dir. Averell Harriman, 62, won the N.Y. State Dem. Convention's gubernatorial nomination Sept. 21.[3] He defeated Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., who agreed Sept. 22 to run for state Atty. General.[4] N.Y. Republicans Sept. 23 named Sen. Irving M. Ives[5] for governor & Rep. Jacob K. Javits for Atty. General.[6]

Rep. Norris Cotton defeated Sen. Robt. W. Upton[7] in New Hampshire's GOP Senatorial primary Sept. 14. N.H. gubernatorial primary winners: Sen. Styles Bridges (R.), Laconia Mayor Gerald L. Morin (D.), 30.

Ex-Rep. John A. Carroll, 53, defeated Denver Mayor Quigg Newton, 42, in Colorado's Dem. Senatorial primary Sept. 14. Lt. Gov. Gordon Allott won the GOP primary. Colorado gubernatorial primary winners: Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D.), 70, State Sen. Donald G. Brotzman (R.), 32.

Other Sept. 14 primary winners: *Senatorial*—Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.), Foster Furculo (D., Mass.); Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), State Treasurer Val Bjornson (R., Minn.). *Gubernatorial*—Gov. Walter J. Kohler (R., Wis.), Wm. Proxmire (D., Wis.), 35; Gov. Christian A. Herter (R., Mass.), State Rep. Robt. F. Murphy (D., Mass.); Gov. C. Elmer Anderson (R., Minn.); Lt. Gov. Jos. B. Johnson (R., Vt.); E. Frank Branon (D., Vt.). (In the Wisconsin primaries: Republicans renominated State Secy. Fred R. Zimmerman, a firm opponent of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy; Republicans refused renomination to Dist. Atty. Harlan Kelley, who fought the Joe-Must-Go-Club that sought to oust McCarthy.)[8]

Earlier primary winners: Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin was named Georgia's Dem. gubernatorial nominee (tantamount to election) Sept. 8. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) was unopposed for renomination. . . . Arizona gubernatorial nominations went to ex-Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D.) & Gov. Howard Pyle (R.) Sept. 7.

State Sen. Edgar A. Brown, opponent of Gov. James F. Byrnes, was nominated by South Carolina's State Dem. Com. Sept. 3 to succeed the late Sen. Burnet R. Maybank.[9] Byrnes appointed Chas. E. Daniel to the post Sept. 6 (to serve until Jan. 2). Ex-Gov. J. Strom Thurmond announced Sept. 7 that he would be a write-in candidate for the seat.[10]

Tennessee Republican leaders Sept. 2 picked Nashville attorney Thos. P. Wall, 39, to oppose Sen. Estes Kefauver (D.) in the November election. . . . Arkansas Republicans gave Little Rock Mayor Pratt Remmel their gubernatorial nomination Aug. 29.

Nixon on Tour

Vice Pres. Nixon, campaigning through the Mid-West for election of a Republican Congress, stressed in speeches in Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska & Michigan Sept. 16-21 the theme that U.S. voters had a choice between backing the Eisenhower Admin.'s "magnificent record" or returning to "discredited Trumanism." He repeatedly used the "K1-C3 formula"—the charge that Trumanism in 1952 "meant hopeless inability to deal with . . . Korea, communism, corruption & controls."

Nixon said in St. Louis Sept. 17

1—see p. 246G3 2—p. 246C-D3 3—Vol. XIII, p. 21D 4—p. 130B3 5—pp. 261D1, 13D2 6—pp. 263F3, 101D1 7—Vol. XIII, 301E1 8—p. 210C2 9—p. 295F2 10—Vol. XII, 352E

that the "Republican depression" predicted by the "prophets of gloom & doom" "didn't come off," so the Democrats were basing their campaign on "name-calling & unfounded smear." He charged in Huron, S.D. Sept. 18 that the Democrats had planned to "socialize medicine, housing, power & agriculture" but that the Republicans had stopped them. In answer to Democratic criticism of farm policy, Nixon charged in Omaha Sept. 20 that "the leftwing opposition now is resorting to its old tricks, pitting class against class." He said in Lansing, Mich. Sept. 21 that the Eisenhower Admin.'s objective was "peace without surrender." He admitted defense & foreign spending cuts but said that "by spending more wisely, America today is stronger militarily than [ever] before, and we are capable of meeting aggression whenever & wherever it occurs."

(Nixon announced in St. Louis Sept. 18 his appointment of ex-FBI field supervisor Robert L. King, 41, Southern Comfort, Inc. executive, as his administrative assistant.)[1]

Truman, Stevenson Score GOP

Ex-Pres. Truman called Sept. 17 for election of a Democratic Congress to "save" Pres. Eisenhower "from the misdeeds of his own party." This proposal was in a letter to Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell, who released it at a Sept. 17-18 meeting of the Democratic Natl. Com. in Indianapolis. Truman, unable to attend because of an operation, had been forbidden by his doctor to make campaign trips. He was limited to a single major campaign speech in Kansas City Oct. 16.[2]

In his letter, the ex-President said that the Republican 80th Congress, which he once had called "the 2d worst in our history,"[3] had been "surpassed" by the "do-wrong, give-away" Republican 83d Congress. He said Pres. Eisenhower "should be secretly wishing for a Democratic Congress" to continue his foreign policy program, which "a majority of his party leaders" opposed.

Adlai E. Stevenson told the meeting Sept. 18 that the Republicans were "so deeply split" that they could not "pursue persistent policies anywhere." He said that on only one issue could they "close ranks"—"their common faith in giveaway government," in "transferring from the many to the few." He charged that the Eisenhower Admin. had failed in foreign & domestic policy, that it "batted .828 without scoring a run."[4] He said the Republican leaders had "painted a picture of a bitterly divided America for all the world to see," that "all around the world American prestige . . . has suffered, and the initiative, which the Admin. boasted it had seized, is in Communist hands."[5]

1—see p. 311E3 2—269F2 3—Vol. VIII, 183K 4—p. 284F1 5—311G3 6—pp. 271F1, 46C3 7—p. 277B3; Vol. XIII, 266G2 8—76G3 9—160A2 10—pp. 177D2, 78E3; Vol. XIII, 325A2 11—p. 269F3 12—46E1 13—Vol. XII, 56P

Mitchell Assails AFL Critics

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell told the Amer. Fed. of Labor convention in Los Angeles Sept. 20 that AFL leaders, for political reasons, were "unfairly" criticizing the Eisenhower Admin. without noting its "intentions or accomplishments." He urged the delegates to criticize on the basis of actions, not politics. "If we were as confident of your support when we do right as we are of your criticism when we do wrong, we would be even more effective on your behalf," he said.

Mitchell defended the Admin.'s record on promoting economic stability and promised it would work for "continued economic growth" to provide jobs. He took issue with AFL statements that he, as Labor Secy., lacked real influence in the Eisenhower Admin. He acknowledged that he had not achieved all he had set out to do but maintained that progress had been made. The Secretary insisted that the Republicans had achieved an "impressive record" of Congressional & Executive action to improve labor's welfare but had received "only grudging praise" for such accomplishments as more vigorous enforcement of labor laws, extension of Social Security & unemployment insurance benefits, a "dynamic" public housing, highway & maritime building program, a medical reinsurance proposal & "other dramatic & forward-looking programs for the benefit of our people."

Mitchell spoke after an address by AFL Pres. George Meany, who opened the convention with a sharp attack on the Admin.'s handling of the unemployment problem. Meany also criticized British Laborite leaders for their visits to Russia & Red China and called for a revised U.S. foreign policy to check Red advances.

Replying to Mitchell's speech, Meany said Sept. 21 that the Labor Secretary had breached "the ordinary rules of courtesy." It "should be construed as meaning, 'We'll give you a little more if you'll behave yourselves,'" Meany charged. He cited recent AFL praise for the liberalized Social Security system and said he always would be as ready to acknowledge good acts as he was to condemn detrimental ones.[6]

Unions End Feud

A 40-yr. quarrel between 2 AFL unions was settled Sept. 18 when the Intl. Assn. of Machinists & the United Bro'hood of Carpenters & Joiners of America agreed to direct settlement of jurisdictional disputes. The pact, signed in Los Angeles by IAM Pres. Albert J. Hayes & Carpenters' Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, provided for splitting control over millwrights.[7]

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Fed. Communications Comm. Sept. 7 issued regulations requiring radio & TV stations to give equal treatment to all legally-qualified candidates for the same political office and to charge them no more than commercial rates for air time & facilities.[8] . . . **Ex-Rep. Hamilton Fish** (R., N.Y.) resigned Sept. 17 from For America, which he had helped organize. He denounced it for refusing to take political action and becoming "virtually . . . an educational foundation." He announced in New York Sept. 21 plans to form a nonpartisan American Political Action Com. dedicated to "states' rights" & "anti-internationalism."[9]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

RFC Liquidation Progresses

The RFC, reporting Sept. 19 on its progress in liquidating, said it had $283.8 million in loans, securities & commitments left in its portfolio June 30. The agency, taken over by the Treasury in June, had liquidated more than $307.6 million worth of such holdings and transferred $163 million worth to other Govt. agencies since its lending authority expired in Sept. 1953.[10]

Refugee Entry Lags

State Dept. officials Sept. 7 blamed red tape for the lag in the program to admit 209,000 displaced persons to the U.S. This explanation was in answer to charges of Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.), who demanded the ouster of State Dept. security officer Scott McLeod. As of Aug. 13, 3,734 aliens, including 198 orphans & 41 resident aliens had been granted entry, McLeod reported Sept. 2. (Portland, Ore. public relations expert Hal E. Short was hired by the State Dept. to advise McLeod on "aspects of the refugee relief program," it was announced Aug. 26.) The State Dept. disclosed Sept. 3 that fewer refugees would enter the U.S. than originally anticipated because an amendment to the Refugee Relief Act, signed by the President Aug. 31, provided for additional Italian, Greek & Dutch relatives of U.S. citizens to enter as part of the over-all 209,000 total.[11]

Tanker Indictment Dropped

Two indictments charging ex-Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D., Mass.) with conspiring to defraud the Govt. in the purchase of surplus tankers were dismissed by Fed. Dist. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl in Washington Sept. 9. Youngdahl dropped similar indictments in the same case against Robt. W. Dudley, Jos. H. Rosenbaum, Harold O. Becker & Nicholas Cokkinis but not those against ex-Min.-to-Britain Julius C. Holmes & E. Stanley Klein, New York financier. Youngdahl ruled that all but Holmes & Klein had acquired immunity (except against perjury) by testifying about the deals before a federal grand jury in 1952.[12]

The Justice Dept. Sept. 9 settled claims involving 5 surplus tankers seized from companies whose income financed a U.S.-Chinese education exchange program. Newbold Morris was involved as a trustee. Under terms of the settlement, the China Intl. Foundation was to recover 4 of the vessels and the Govt. was to get about $1.5 million remaining from $2 million realized when the Govt. sold the 5th tanker in 1951.[13]

Hoover Comm. Appointments

Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover announced Sept. 15 that Neil MacNeil, 63, retired *N.Y. Times* executive, would serve as Govt. Org. (Hoover) Comm. editorial director. . . . Hoover announced Aug. 26 that Henning W. Prentis Jr., 70, Armstrong Cork Co. chairman, would head a new task force to study the Forgn. Operations Admin. The Prentis group was to check for duplication in UN & U.S. technical foreign aid activities or by the FOA and the State & Commerce Depts. . . . Maj. Gen. James G. Christiansen, 57, ex-Chief of Staff of Army Ground Forces, was appointed staff director of the Hoover Comm.'s CIA task force Sept. 10.[1]

Anti-Segregation Activity

The Natl. Urban League warned at its annual meeting in Pittsburgh Sept. 9 that school integration would be defeated unless housing also were unsegregated. Fed. Housing & Finance Agency Admin. Albert M. Cole told the league Sept. 8 that his agency would form an Advisory Com. on Minority Housing this fall to aid Negroes & other minorities.[2]

A ban on Negroes at Philadelphia's privately-owned Boulevard Pools was ended Sept. 5 after the pool manager was charged with contempt of court for allegedly disobeying a court order to admit Negroes.[3]

In Brief

U.S. population was 162,670,000 Aug. 1 (up 2,782,000 in a year), the Census Bur. estimated Sept. 10. It estimated Sept. 3 that 21,890,000 persons lived on U.S. farms this spring (down 750,000 from spring 1953). It predicted Aug. 23 that the U.S. would have more than 100 million citizens of voting age (exclusive of 2½ million in armed forces) by the November elections.[4] . . . **Special prayer room** for Congress members was installed in the Capitol (AP report Sept. 18). . . . **Ex-S/Sgt. John David Provoo's** World War II treason conviction was reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York Aug. 27 on grounds he should not have been tried in New York and the issue of homosexuality should not have been introduced. The court ordered a new trial.[5]

Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D., Ohio), in a report to the House Sept. 3, accused Facts Forum Foundation of "the technique of smear" and demanded restudy of its tax-free status.[6] . . . **Army Engineers Corps** Sept. 2 became supervisory agency for the U.S.' share of the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Its job: to acquire land, prepare plans and aid contractors in planning & engineering.[7] . . . **1,583 Memonimee Indians** of northeastern Wisconsin have recently collected $2½ million ($1,500 each) of $9½ million the Treasury held for the tribe (UP report Sept. 8). The money came from their forest & sawmill earnings & from a federal settlement for mismanagement of their resources.[8]

Federal civilian employment averaged 2,367,777 in fiscal 1954 (down 177,547 in the year) and the payroll totaled $9.453 billion (down $410 million), Chrmn. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) of the Joint Expenditures Com. reported Sept. 4.[9] . . . **Lawrence Quincy Mumford,** 50, ex-director of the Cleveland Public Library, was sworn in Sept. 1 as Librarian of Congress. He succeeded Dr. Luther Evans, who retired.[10] . . . **Geo. P. Larrick,** 52, was sworn in Aug. 12 as Food & Drug Admin. commissioner. He succeeded Chas. W. Crawford. . . . **Robt. F. Jones,** 47, ex-FCC member, became Sept. 1 chief counsel for the Senate Commerce Com.'s investigation of radio & TV networks.[11] . . . **Dr. Evron M. Kirkpatrick,** 43, of the State Dept. was named executive director of the American Political Science Assn., effective Oct. 1 (announced Sept. 4).

Lee E. Daniels was ousted by Gov. Wm. G. Stratton as Illinois Youth Comm. chairman Sept. 13 for allegedly interceding with state officials in connection with the legality of a device manufactured by slot-machine maker Taylor & Co. of Cicero, Ill.

13 Puerto Rican Nationalist Party leaders in the U.S. went on trial in federal court in New York Sept. 7 on seditious conspiracy charges. 4 others—Gonzalo Lebron Sotomayer, 33, Angel Luis Medina, 26, Francisco Cortes Ruiz, 31, & Carlos Aulet, 28—were revealed Sept. 6 to have pleaded guilty and become Govt. witnesses. Lebron testified Sept. 13 that P.R. Nationalists in the U.S. planned in Oct. 1953 to assassinate Pres. Eisenhower & other officials.[12]

FOREIGN

China. The Nationalist AF on Formosa reported destruction of a 1,000-ton tanker craft & at least 9 gunboats during raids on Red Chinese shipping along the Fukien Province coast near Quemoy Sept. 18-22. The Amer. Assn. for the UN appealed to the U.S. delegation to the UN Sept. 19 to try to bring about a cease-fire between rival Chinese forces in the Strait of Formosa.[13] . . . The Red Chinese Natl. People's Congress in Peiping (legislative assembly) approved Sept. 21 a plan to set up a Soviet-style national administration based on a state council composed of 35 ministries. Red China announced Sept. 14 it would establish a draft for military service Nov. 1, with 450,000 men aged 18-22 to be taken under the first call. The Govt. decreed 2-yr. terms of Army service, 4-yr. Air Force terms, 5-yr. Navy terms.[14] . . . Travelers arriving in Kalimpong, India from Tibet Sept. 18 said Red Chinese occupation forces & native tribesmen in eastern Tibet had clashed over the Tibetans' resistance to Chinese tax collectors.[15]

Korea. Pres. Eisenhower's approval of plans to increase U.S. military aid to South Korea this fiscal year to $700 million (from $600 million) was reported Sept. 21 by FOA Admin. Harold E. Stassen in Denver. Stassen said the extra funds would help the ROK build up stronger ready & reserve ground forces and train jet-plane pilots.[16] . . . The Communists completed in Panmunjom Sept. 21 the return of 4,023 bodies of Allied war dead (1,869 Americans, 608 South Koreans, 51 Britons, 26 Australians, one Turk, 1,468 of unknown nationality). The UN had returned 9,200 North Korean & Chinese war dead and planned to continue at a rate of 400 a day until 14,061 were returned.[17] . . . Red China reported Sept. 20 that it had withdrawn 14,976 "people's volunteer" troops from North Korea the past week.[17] . . . Britain announced Sept. 14 that the Commonwealth Div. in Korea would be reduced by 2/3 (to brigade strength) within 6 months but would be expanded in event of renewed warfare.[18]

Indo-China. Laotian Defense Min. Kou Voravong, 40, was reported shot to death Sept. 18 in Vientiane (capital of Laos) by terrorists who raided a dinner party at the home of Deputy Premier Phouy Sananikone.[19] . . . Viet Nam Premier Ngo Dinh Diem, 53, announced appointment Sept. 17 of Nguyen Van Xuan, former Viet Nam provisional President, as Vice Premier & Natl. Defense Minister. Gen. Nguyen Van Hinh, at odds with the Premier over how to suppress Communists in southern Viet Nam, renewed Sept. 18 his refusal to leave Viet Nam as ordered by the Premier. 9 Viet Namese Cabinet ministers were reported to have submitted their resignations Sept. 20 because of the conflict between the Premier & Army Chief.[20] . . . U.S. Forgn. Operations Admin. Harold E. Stassen reported Sept. 17 that more than 250,000 refu-
Sept. 17 that more than 250,000 refu-
from the Communist-controlled north. The total far exceeded advance estimates. French Gen. Paul Ely reported in Saigon Sept. 18 that the Reds had released 9,886 French Union & 2,722 Viet Namese out of 40,229 troops of both categories reported captured or lost during 8 years of warfare. French Union forces had released 7,910 Viet Minh rebel troops & 56,000 rebel civilians.[21] . . . French Union military censorship was discontinued Sept. 20.

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Malayan guerrilla stronghold on the slopes of Mt. Ophir in Johore State was subjected to obliteration bombardment from the air & ground Sept. 12-18.[22] . . . **Thailand** became the first nation to ratify the SEATO treaty Sept. 22.[23] . . . **Chile** was placed under state-of-seige military rule Sept. 20 for 6 mos. The Govt. charged that a potentially subversive leftist movement had sprung up during recent strikes by copper miners.[24] . . . **Italian Forgn. Min. Attilio Piccioni** resigned Sept. 18 to help defend his son, Giampiero, of alleged implication in the Wilma Montesi death scandal. Public Instruction Min. Gaetano Martino was named Forgn. Minister. Giuseppe Ermini replaced Martino.[25]

1—see pp. 229G1, 277D3 2—Vol. XIII, 265F3, 176G 3—p. 240B3 4—Vol. XIII, 396F3 5—XIII, 69E 6—p. 167E3, G3 7—276B1 8—229D1 9—218D3 10—Vol. XIII, 309E1 11—XII, 311L 12—pp. 175E1, 237G3 13—305C2 14—130B1 15—146F2 16—282F3 17—299D1 18—27C2 19—291B1 20—305G3 21—299A1 22—171B3 23—305D3 24—286F2 25—93G2

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Sept. 18

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,809	*$21,809	*$22,178
Currency circulation	*$29,998	*$30,115	*$30,335
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	[a]*$20,829	*$20,798	*$22,957
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,094,112,228	$6,852,428,336	$9,454,650,059
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	10,400,858	7,397,680	9,467,510
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	166.02	164.71	141.34
Bond sales (par value)	$14,499,980	$10,025,600	$17,260,200
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	101.36	101.44	95.53
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	70,761	82,747	138,649
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,177,900	6,111,400	6,506,100
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,650,000	7,410,000	9,593,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]8,808	*9,087	*7,962.823
Carloadings (cars)	[b]601,525	688,492	710,554
	Aug.	**July**	**Aug. 1953**
Ind'l output§¶	124	124	136
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.62⅝	$2.66⅜	$2.48
Corn (bu.)	$1.92¼	$1.96⅜	$1.94⅝
Cotton (lb.)	$.355	$.352	$.3365
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$29.50	$29.00	$37.17
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.69	$6.70	$6.72
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.0	109.9	110.8
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]97	113	102
Failures (Sept. 9)‡	168	193	131
	Aug.	**July**	**Aug. 1953**
New incorporations‡	9,041	9,409	7,487
LABOR (BLS):	**July**	**June**	**July 1953**
Strikes started	375	350	534
Workers involved	230,000	180,000	293,000
Strikes in effect	575	550	841
Workers involved	370,000	280,000	491,000
Man-days idleness	3,750,000	2,200,000	3,880,000

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Sept. 8 [b]Sept. 11 [c]Sept. 4 [d]Sept. 14

COST OF LIVING

(Consumer price indexes released by BLS)

	July	June	July 1953
All items	*115.2	115.1	114.7
Food	114.6	113.8	113.8
Housing	119.0	118.9	117.8
Rent	128.5	128.3	123.8
Apparel	104.0	104.2	104.4
Medical care	113.3	112.7	112.6

*3d straight monthly rise. This meant an automatic 1c-an-hr. raise for 1,000,000 members of the CIO United Auto Workers covered by "escalator" wage contracts.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Sir Robert Brown Fraser, 49, of Australia, ex-journalist & of the British Govt. Central Office of Information, was appointed Sept. 16 as director general of Britain's new Independent Television Authority (commercial TV).[1]

NEW BOOKS

An American in India: A Personal Report on the Indian Dilemma & the Nature of Her Conflicts. By Saunders Redding. U.S. State Dept. aide sees India divided by Communist propaganda. Sept. 13. (Bobbs-Merrill, 277 pp., $3.50)†

The Anatomy of a Crime. By Joseph F. Dinneen. Boston Globe reporter's novel based on Brink's robbery. Sept. 13. (Scribners, 212 pp., $2.95)*

The Benchley Roundup. Ed. by Nathaniel Benchley. Humorous pieces by late Robt. Benchley. Sept. 8. (Harper, 333 pp., $3.50)†

Bohemian Brigade. By Louis M. Starr. Stories of newsmen who covered U.S. Civil War. Sept. 13. (Knopf, 367 pp., $5)†

From an Antique Land: Ancient & Modern in the Middle East. By Julian Huxley. Ex-UNESCO director writes of travels in Near East. Sept. 8. (Crown, 310 pp., $6)†

In the Cause of Peace: Seven Years With the United Nations. By Trygve Lie. UN's first Secy. General discusses the troubled times since its inception. Sept. 20. (Macmillan, 473 pp., $6)†

Jesus & His Times. By Daniel-Rops (Henri Petiot). Transl. from French by Ruby Millar. Catholic interpretation of world in which Jesus lived. Sept. 20. (Dutton, 615 pp., $5)†

The Long Ships: A Saga of the Viking Age. By Frans G. Bengtsson. Transl. from Swedish by Michael Meyer. Adventures of 10th century Norseman. Sept. 13. (Knopf, 503 pp. $4.50)*

The Ramayana. As told by Aubrey Menen. Modern, less idealized version of Indian classic. BOMC Sept. choice. Sept. 10. (Scribners, 276 pp., $3.50)*

Thomas Hardy. By Evelyn Hardy. Critical biog. of novelist-poet. Sept. 2. (St. Martin's Press, 342 pp., $5)†

Three by Tey. By Josephine Tey (the late Elizabeth MacKintosh). 3 mysteries—"Miss Pym Disposes," "The Franchise Affair" & "Brat Farrar." Sept. 7. (MacMillan, 357 pp., $3.95)*

The Wilder Shores of Love. By Lesley Blanch. Biogs. of 4 Western women—Isabel Arundell Burton & Jane Digby of Britain, Aimée Dubucq de Rivery of Martinique & Russian-Armenian Isabelle Eberhardt—who found romance in Moslem lands. Sept. 3. (Simon & Schuster, 332 pp., $5)†

The Year The Yankees Lost The Pennant. By Douglass Wallop. Washington Senator baseball fan makes pact with devil & baseball history. BOMC Sept. choice. Sept. 9. (Norton, 320 pp., $3.95)*

NEW YORK THEATER

A Midsummer Night's Dream. London's Old Vic production of Shakespeare's comedy with Mendelsohn's music. Staged by Michael Benthall. Choreography by Robt. Helpmann. With Moira Shearer, Helpmann, Stanley Holloway, Eliot Makeham, Norman Rossington. Sept. 21 at Metropolitan Opera House. (3-2-2)§

Hayride. Hillbilly musical revue presented by Barron Howard & Jack Stone, starring Sunshine Sue. Sept. 13 at 48th Street.

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 6B3]
1—see p. 270A2 2—228F3 3—86D3 4—283D3 5—114D2 6—271G1 7—247A-B1 8—303A1 9—303D1 10—103A3 11—287B3

SCHOOL & CHURCH

School Segregation. The Mississippi Legislature completed passage Sept. 16 of a state constitutional amendment (subject to statewide popular vote Dec. 21) under which the Legislature could: (1) abolish the public school system throughout the state by ⅔ vote; (2) approve by simple majority the abolition of local public schools through local-option voting; (3) sell, lease or rent state-owned property to private individuals or corporations; (4) pay tuition for students attending private schools.[8] . . . Attempted integration of 23 Negro students into classes at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. High School was postponed Sept. 15 for a year after a mass demonstration against the move by white students & parents. Negro students were withdrawn temporarily from schools in Milford, Del. Sept. 20 pending a meeting of local & state school boards.[9] . . . The Natl. Com. on Fraternities in Education reported Sept. 20 that most Greek letter fraternities & sororities in U.S. colleges & high schools practiced racial & religious discrimination although it was opposed by most college officials & students. The NCFE blamed "powerful alumni forces" for the situation. (The Phi Delta Theta chapter at Williams College resigned from its national organization Sept. 17 rather than enforce a ban on pledging members of the Jewish faith.)[10]

Christian Code. The General Board of the Natl. Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., meeting in New York Sept. 15, adopted by a vote of 77-4 a declaration incorporating 13 "norms of guidance" for Christians in social & economic life. It called for: support of economic & social efforts to secure equal opportunity & highest possible standards of living for the greatest number of people; rejection of "socialization" of economic resources; defense of "free democratic institutions" as "clearly superior to any form of totalitarianism."[11]

300th anniversary of the first Jewish settlement in the U.S. (by 23 Jews

OTHER ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Agriculture Dept. reported Sept. 16 that the Govt. lost a record $419,477,074 supporting farm prices in fiscal 1954. This compared with $61,146,358 lost in 1953 & the previous record, $345 million, in 1951. The Govt. investment in farm price supports amounted June 30 to $6,005,511,000 (against $3,476,330,000 the previous year), including $3,668,222,000 in commodities owned outright by the Govt. & $2,337,289,000 in outstanding loans.[2] . . . **U.S. farm exports** totaled $2.819 billion in fiscal 1953, $2.933 billion in fiscal 1954 (Agriculture Dept. report Sept. 12).[3] . . . **Per capita U.S. income** rose from a record $1,644 in 1952 to a new high of $1,709 in 1953 (Commerce Dept. report Aug. 22). Per capita income in 1953 ranged from $834 in Mississippi (lowest) to $2,304 in Delaware (highest). Total individual incomes rose from a record $256.091 billion in 1952 to $270.577 billion in 1953.[4] . . . **Deposits** in 13,400 insured commercial & 219 mutual savings banks rose by more than $8 billion during fiscal 1954 and reached a $172 billion total June 30 (FDIC report Sept. 12).[5] . . . **Construction** expenditures totaled a record $3.6 billion in the U.S. in August (reported by Commerce & Labor Depts. Sept. 3). The Jan.-Aug. total was a record $23.7 billion.[6] . . . **U.S. Small Business Admin.** approved 606 business loans totaling $34,756,462 in its first year (ended July 31), SBA Admin. Wendell B. Barnes reported Sept. 6. He said his agency had helped small business get 1,339 Govt. contracts totaling $108,460,393 during Feb.-July but that "small firms have continued to lose ground competitively" to large ones the past year.[7] . . . **Chicago Union Stockyards** received its billionth animal (a Hereford steer) Sept. 7.

from Recife, Brazil arriving in New Amsterdam colony in Sept. 1654) was celebrated Sept. 12 by Congregation Shearith Israel in New York, the synagogue founded by the first Jewish colonists.[1] . . . **Ford Foundation** reported Sept. 18 it spent $60,555,703 during 1953 on its own projects & grants to others. The Fund's net assets Dec. 31, 1953 totaled $478,537,964.[3]

OBITUARIES

Brig. Gen. William P. T. (Pete) Carroll, 44, White House staff secy. serving as President's liaison officer with Pentagon; Sept. 17 in Washington of heart disease.

James M. Cecil, 63, bd. chrmn. Cecil & Presbrey adv. agency; Sept. 17 in Mill Neck, N.Y.

William I. Dotson, 62, attorney who was first man recruited into Alcoholics Anonymous by its 2 cofounders; Sept. 17, Akron, O.

Frank Erne, 79, world featherweight & lightweight boxing champ at turn of century; Sept. 17, N.Y.

Herbert W. Hoover, 76, vacuum cleaner mfr.; Sept. 16, Canton, O.

Alfred Maurer, 65, Estonian Pres. in Exile; Sept. 20 in Stockholm.

Kokichi Mikimoto, 96, ex-food peddler who made fortune from discovery of method for producing cultured pearls; Sept. 21 in Nagoya, Japan.

Armando Reveron, 65, Venezuelan artist; Sept. 18 in Caracas.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto Racing. 3.13-mi. Intl. Grand Prix in Berlin Sept. 19: won by Karl Kling of Germany, driving a Mercedes-Benz at average 130.4 mph.[4]

Boxing. Rocky Marciano, 30, of Brockton, Mass. retained the world heavyweight title Sept. 17 in New York by an 8th-round knockout of Ezzard Charles, 33, of Cincinnati.[5] . . . Robert Cohen, 23, of France won the world bantamweight title by a split decision over Chamrern Songkitrat of Thailand Sept. 19 in Bangkok.[6] . . . Ray Famechon of France regained the European featherweight title Sept. 20 in Paris by a 3d-round technical knockout of defending champion Jean Sneyers of Belgium.

Golf. U.S. women's amateur title in Pittsburgh: won Sept. 19 by Barbara Romack, 21, of Sacramento, Calif., 4 & 2 over Mary (Mickey) Wright, 19, of La Jolla, Calif.[7] . . . Wichita (Kan.) women's open: won Sept. 19 by Beverly Hanson of Cincinnati, for $1,000.[8]

Horse Racing. $64,100 Beldame Handicap at Aqueduct, N.Y. Sept. 18: won by Foxcatcher Farm's Parlo, Eric Guerin up, for $45,500.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES (Sept. 18)

Ala. A&M 20, Tusk. 0	Okla. 27, Calif. 13
Ariz. 53, N.M. A&M 0	Okla. A&M 14, Wyo. 6
Baylor 53, Houston 13	Oregon 41, Ida. 0
Cinci. 21, Detroit 13	Rice 34, Fla. 14
Clemson 33, Presby. 0	S. Jose St. 20, U. St. 0
Colo. 61, Drake 0	TCU 27, Kansas 6
Davidson 19, VMI 0	Texas 20, LSU 6
Ga. 14, Fla. St. 0	Tex.Tech 41, Tex.A&M 9
Ga. Tech 28, Tulane 0	VPI 30, N.C. St. 21
Maryland 20, Ky. 0	Wabash 14, Valparaiso 6
*Miss. Southn. 7, Ala. 2	W. For. 14, G.Washtn. 0
N.M. 21, Brig. Young 12	Washtn. 7, Utah 6

*Sept. 17

Motorboat Racing. President's Cup regatta on Potomac River (Washington) Sept. 19: won by *Gale IV,* driven by Bill Cantrell, 46, & owned by Jos. Schoenith, both Detroit.[9]

Tennis. Pacific Southwest tourney winners in Los Angeles Sept. 19: (men's) *singles*—Vic Seixas, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4 over Tony Trabert; *doubles*—Lew Hoad & Ken Rosewall of Australia, 9-7, 9-7, 6-4 over Seixas & Trabert; (women's) *singles* — Louise Brough, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1 over Barbara Breit; *doubles* — Dorothy Cheney & Julia Sampson, 6-3, 6-4 over Miss Brough & Darlene Hard.[10]

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Pro Football. Fullback Marion Motley, 34, of the Cleveland Browns retired Sept. 20 because of a recurrent knee injury. . . . The N.Y. Giants signed place-kick star Ben Agajanian Sept. 18 on waivers from the Washington Redskins. The Giants obtained tackle John Bauer from the Green Bay Packers Sept. 20.

Dr. Roger Bannister, first man to run the "4-min. mile," was named Sept. 20 for the Silver Pears Trophy, awarded annually for the outstanding British achievement in any field.[11] . . . **Danny Murtaugh** resigned Sept. 20 as manager of the 2d-place Southern Assn. New Orleans Pelicans.

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime News

William H. Howell, 36, ex-Yonkers Raceway pari-mutuels clerk, received a 40-yr.-to-life sentence in New York Sept. 16 as an accomplice in the slaying Aug. 28, 1953 of Thomas F. Lewis, president of an AFL Bldg. Employes local that represented racetrack workers. Howell drove the car in which Lewis' killer, the late Edward (Snakes) Ryan, planned to escape.[12] . . . Mrs. Lorraine Clark, 27, of Amesbury, Mass. was indicted in Lawrence, Mass. Sept. 17 for the murder Apr. 11 of her husband, Melvin W. Clark Jr., 28. The murder brought to light rumors of widespread "wife-swapping parties" and drunken "sex orgies" by young Amesbury couples. Mrs. Clark confessed June 26 to shooting & stabbing her husband & dumping his weighted body into the Merrimac River. Earlier, her alleged lover, Arthur N. Jackson, 23, of Haverhill, had confessed to the murder, but he repudiated his confession later.

Thomas Wysokowski, 17, was convicted of 1st degree manslaughter by a Brooklyn jury Sept. 20 for the July 10 "stomp" killing of Thomas A. Condon. Wysokowski & Ronald Loesch, 16, were charged with attacking Condon, whom they had never seen before, and jumping on his head. Charges against Loesch were dismissed Sept. 17. . . . H. B. Long, 42, an escaped Arkansas State Hospital mental patient, was shot & killed by policeman Gene Smith in Little Rock Sept. 15 after he held a woman hostage for several hours & begged police to kill him. . . . London model Jean Townsend, 21, was found strangled in a field near a USAF base at Ruislip, Eng. Sept. 15. She died the day she was to collect £128 ($358.40) at a London "pyramid party."

Dr. Alfred A. Valdmanis, 47, economist & ex-Latvian Cabinet member, was sentenced in St. John's, Nfld. Sept. 17 to 4 years in prison at hard labor for defrauding the provincial Govt. of $200,000. Valdmanis, who pleaded guilty Sept. 15, had headed Newfoundland's economic redevelopment program from 1950 to Feb. 1954. He admitted extorting money from firms doing business with the Govt.[13]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

James Goldsmith, 21, British hotel heir, regained custody of his 4-mo.-old daughter, Isabella, in Paris Sept. 19 from the family of his father-in-law, Antenor Patiño. Goldsmith had reported kidnapping of the child Sept. 15 and obtained a Paris court order for her return Sept. 19. (The mother, Isabela Patiño Goldsmith, 18, died May 14 of a brain tumor shortly after the child's premature birth.)[14] . . . **Nicholas Levitsky,** 25, was admitted to the Dominican Republic Sept. 17.[15] . . . **Kenny No** (Noh Keun Suk), 22, ex-Korean Red jet fighter pilot who delivered a MIG-15 to the USAF in Korea a year ago and collected a $100,000 reward, enrolled Sept. 15 as a freshman at the U. of Delaware in Newark.[16] . . . **Joseph Cort,** 26, of Boston, medical researcher who refused to return to the U.S. from Britain to answer a draft call and fled to Czechoslovakia, was reported by the Prague press Sept. 20 to have joined the Prague Inst. for the Study of Circulatory Diseases.[17] . . . **Mary McCrea,** 32, unemployed stenographer of San Francisco, received $75,158.84 (equivalent to her 148¼-lb. weight in gold) as winner Sept. 15 of a slogan-writing contest sponsored by Lever Bros.

Indonesian Pres. Soekarno, 53, was revealed Sept. 15 to have taken a 2d wife—Meriati Suwondo, 32. Leaders of Indonesian women's organizations protested Sept. 16 that the President, although permitted up to 4 wives under Moslem law, had not fulfilled a requirement that he obtain permission from his first wife (Fatmawati Soekarno) to marry again. . . . **Garry Davis,** 33, self-designated "World Citizen No. 1," married Gloria Sandler of New York in Hackettstown, N.J. Sept. 18 (2d for both).[18] . . . **Maria Tallchief,** 29, Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo's prima ballerina, obtained a divorce in Juarez, Mex. Sept. 15 from Emourza Natirboff, it was disclosed Sept. 22.[19]

1—see p. 295G 3—see p. 255F1 4—see p. 312C2
5—264A1 6—152B2 7—Vol. XIII, p. 292A1
8—p. 312C2 9—303G3 10—303F3 11—295C3
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